Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By John Fenno, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1753.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Charleston,

THE BRIG

ELIZA,

W. B. Vaughan, master;

A Fine staunch, fast sailing vessel, with good accommodations for passengers; to sail in 6 days. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge, or to

Peter Kuhn.

april 18. §5t

For Boston,

THE FAST SAILING BRIG

ORLANDO;

John Prince, master,

Will sail on Tuesday next. For Freight or Passage, apply to the master on board, at Chesnut street wharf. april 18—*5t

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular, India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

THE BRIG

AMAZON,

For Sale, or Charter.

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&s.tf

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white, 107 do. brown } Havannah Sugar
200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

Manchester Goods.

Received by the latest arrivals from Liverpool, several trunks, suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold very low for cash or on a short credit, viz.

7-8 and 9-8 Printed Calicoes

Fancy Waistcoating in Marseilles, &c.
Cotton and silk and cotton Hosiery, Pantaloons, &c.
A variety of (English) Umbrellas
Nankeens, cotton Hhkfs. Shoe binding, &c.

N. B. A case of printed Muslinets, and a trunk of Pullicat Bangalore Handkerchiefs, entitled to drawback, and very suitable for the West-Indies.

Apply No. 35 South Water and corner of Chesnut street. 4 mo. 12—$1w

PORT WINE,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Just imported, in the Henrietta, P. P. Schmidt, master, from Oporto,

ALSO, ON HAND,

300 bbls. New-York and Boston Beef
Queens' Ware in crates
Blankets in bales
Guns assorted in cases, Cutlasses, Swords, &c.

For Sale by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

Walnut street wharf.

april 11. 1ct

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major Jackson. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

Joseph Ricardo,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

No: 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4rawtf

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

Waddington & Harwood.

§6w

march 22

The Subscribers,

Are landing at Willing's wharf, from on board of the ship Elizabeth, Captain Peaslee, from Batavia,

400,000 lbs. of best Java Coffee,

292 Canisters of Sugar
A few tons of Sapan wood

FOR SALE

Philips, Cramond & Co

april 16 1w

BRANDY.

The Cargo of the Danish Brig Concord,

FROM CETTE,

Will commence landing this day, at Smith's street wharf.

200 pipes 4th proof, 160 do 1st do. } Choice Brandy
Provence white Wine, in pipes
Hazlenuts and Filberts, in sacks
A few Almonds, Raisins, &c.

For Sale by

Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

200,000 lbs. Java Coffee, in sacks

Old Batavia Arrack, in pipes
Mace and Cloves, in boxes
120 hhds. Jamaica Sugar
50 do. do. Rum
Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks
Madeira, London particular, in pipes, very superior

april 18. d2w eot17M

NOW LANDING,

From on board the schr. Charlotte from Boston,

30 chests Bohea
30 do. Hyson
36 do. Souchong } TEAS

And from on board the schooner Favourite from Richmond (Vir.)

648 bbls. superfine, 66 do. fine } FLOUR

And also a quantity of WHEAT

For Sale on reasonable terms, by

GEORGE PLUMSTED,

No. 166, South Front street.

april 3 3aw2w

Landing at Waln's wharf,

From on board the brig Enterprize, capt. Langdon, from Jamaica.

60 hogsheads of good SUGAR, and 60,000 wt. of prime green COFFEE } Entitled to drawback.

And For Sale by

WHARTON & LEWIS,

No 115, South Front street.

Who have likewise for sale,

A quantity of 4th proof Jamaica Rum
Molasses, and
70 barrels of Tanners' Oil
A few bbls. excellent Limes

april 14. eotot

FRESH TEAS.

MR. CHALK,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a

TEA WAREHOUSE

At his Circulating Library, No. 75 North Third street, where he will be happy to execute their Orders for fine-flavoured

IMPERIAL, HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, HYSON-SKIN, SOUCHONG & BOHEA } TEAS,

On moderate terms.

Coffee, Chocolate and Loaf Sugar.

april 13. m&ftf

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock, lost by the capture of the British Packet, Countess of Leicester—viz.

No. 3702, containing 5 shares } Issued to Henry Cazenove Nephew & Co
3703 5 do
732 1 do. issued to Edwards and Co.
3188 5 do. issued (in lieu of
6509 to 6513) to Samuel and Henry Waddington.
2928 4 do. issued to Phyn, Ellice and Inglis.

All persons concerned are therefore called upon to shew cause why new Certificates should not be issued agreeably to the said application.

april 14 eo6w

Imported in the ship America,

AND FOR SALE BY

G. G. SCHULTHESS,

At Messrs. Jos. Anthony & Co's. Store,

30 bags heavy black Pepper

Book Muslin 1 4 and 1-2 yard wide
Check Hhkfs. romal Hhkfs.
Blue Percales and blue Socrotion
One bale blue Cloth 24 punj.
Vitepaleon Hhkfs. 18 and 26 punj.
One bale Betilhas—also,
Four bbls. Sago
Eight logs Ebony
A few boards Sattinwood

april 11 eo8t

A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE ON POTOMAC,

In the State of Virginia, and county of Northumberland,

AS beautiful a Seat as any on the River, containing between seven and eight hundred acres of Land, which commands a most delightful prospect of Coan River, Potomac and the Bay—about a third part of which is low grounds, surrounded with Fish, Oysters, and Wild Fowl, with a good harbor, and as convenient for trade and information as any on the lower part of the river, and lies so compact, that about two miles of fencing would inclose the whole from river to river.

The Hon. Walter Jones, Esq. now in Congress, lives within a few miles of the place,—who will do me the favor to describe it, and make my terms known to any gentleman inclining to purchase.

HUDSON MUSE.

Virginia, Urbanna, march 25. a11—co3t

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at Wm. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a Broker, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to,

by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 16.

(Concluded from Saturday's Gazette.)

Mr. NICHOLAS was not particular as to the manner in which the limitation was introduced, provided the existence of this corps was subject to a limit. He did not himself believe there was any occasion for the scruples which had been mentioned with respect to France, since it was well known that all the measures which were now taken were to provide against the possible issue of a war with that country. He did not believe it could be said they were about to declare war, because they were about raising a regiment of artillery. He wished the law to be limited, because he did not desire to put it in the power of the President to continue this corps longer than was necessary. He should also wish to give the President power to discharge the men sooner than the time mentioned, if he should think it prudent to do so. He did not mean to say that a clause of this kind was absolutely necessary; for though it had been denied by some gentlemen that the legislature have a right to disband a part of the army, by withholding the appropriation, he was of a different opinion. But he saw no reason why they should tie their hands on this subject, and give the power to the other branches of the government to keep these men in force contrary to the wishes of that House. If it were necessary that they should be continued in force after the expiration of the limitation, there can be no doubt, but there will be a disposition in Congress to re-enact the law.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS said, it was true that a bill had passed that House appropriating 250,000 dollars to be expended on fortifications; but that bill is not become a law, and therefore could not be acted upon. He was against making this regiment a permanent corps, because he thought three battalions too many. The whole number of officers and men will be 1902, which, in time of peace, would be too large an establishment, and far beyond what would be a due proportion to our infantry. If there had been only two battalions, he should have agreed to their being permanent. He should not object to a clause giving the President the power of discharging the men whenever he shall be of opinion the circumstances of the country no longer require them to be kept on foot.

Mr. GALLATIN said, when he proposed his amendment, he stated, that he had an intention of introducing another, giving the President the power to disband the men at an earlier period, if he should think it proper. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith) thinking this corps proper as a part of our permanent establishment, and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Dayton) though not positively necessary, yet in a [illegible] for fortifications and the British and Spanish posts, might be expected to oppose this proposition. But it would be recollected, that when the law passed fixing the military establishment, Congress knew of the two treaties by which these posts were surrendered.

With respect to the form of the amendment, he believed, at a time when all our official reports were founded on the ground of our existing disputes with France, the present proposition could not add any degree of irritation to their proceedings. It did not say that we would go to war; but merely that the event was possible. He had however, no objection to a modification of his proposition. He should be satisfied to say, "as soon as the differences between the United States and foreign nations shall be adjusted." But as we have no differences with any other nation besides the French, he could see no objection to using the same words which were used in the law to which he had referred, and also in the law for building the frigates which was to cease whenever we should be at peace with the Mediterranean powers.

Mr. PINCKNEY believed the gentleman from Pennsylvania did not advert to one material circumstance of difference between our present situation, and those in which we were with respect to the Indians, and the Mediterranean powers. We were at war with the Indians; and though no declaration of war had been made against us by the Algerines, they were making war upon us. Therefore no delicacy of expression was there necessary; but, in the present case, he believed it was best to avoid all expressions which might admit of an unfavourable interpretation. But since this question had been agitated, he was opinion this regiment ought to make a part of our permanent corps; and when we shall return to a peace establishment, a deduction might be made from our infantry. He believed our militia (especially if organized upon the plan which had been proposed) would be equal to every purpose of defence; but this would not be the case with respect to our artillery and engineers. A degree of education and study was necessary in that corps which was not required in any other.

Mr. NICHOLAS submitted to gentlemen, if such an alteration was proper to be made in our military establishment, whether this was a proper time to make it. When immediate danger calls for an increase of force, he did not think it a proper time to talk of increasing our permanent peace establishment. Besides, in order to secure the disbanding of a part of our infantry, in the way suggested by the gentleman from S. Carolina, he should wish to preserve the power of the House over this corps. He thought whatever additional force was now raised should be made commensurate only with the occasion which calls for the increase, without taking into view an increase of our standing army in future. He hoped some limitation would be given to the law, and he wished the gentleman from Pennsylvania would withdraw his amendment, and suffer to be introduced a limitation clause instead of it, which would not be liable to the objections which had been urged against his amendment.

Mr. GALLATIN wished the gentleman last up would specify the limitation which he meant to propose.

Mr. NICHOLAS replied that he meant to limit the law to one year, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress; after which it might be continued, if Congress tho't proper.

Mr. GALLATIN agreed to accept this amendment as a substitute for his.

Mr. SHEPARD was in favour of making this regiment a part of our permanent system, as it would serve as a sort of military school, and greatly promote a knowledge of military tactics. In the beginning of last war, there was a greater failure for want of men of this description than any other. If any part of the army were to be reduced, he should be in favour of reducing the infantry, rather than the artillery.

Mr. HARTLEY was a little surprized that an amendment of this kind should be so strongly urged by gentlemen who insist upon the power of controlling the military establishment by means of appropriation. He himself believed the house possessed this power, and therefore thought gentlemen very unreasonable in thus pushing this amendment. The present establishment had always been considered as very scanty; as originally passed, it was so much so, that the President put his veto upon the law. He was not an advocate for large establishments; but he wished to leave the power with the President of keeping these men in service for five years, if he shall see proper. It was true, that by way of accommodation, a clause of the kind mentioned by his colleague had been introduced into the law for establishing a naval armament, which had been very embarrassing. He hoped no limitation would be agreed to in this case.

Mr. MACON said, this question did not go to settle the question whether or not this regiment should form a part of the permanent establishment; because at the expiration of the limitation, Congress would again have the subject in their power.

Mr. GALLATIN. In respect to the ideas of some gentlemen that it would be better to discharge a part of our infantry, and increase our artillery, for our permanent establishment, this certainly was not the proper time to settle that question. It was decided when the law fixing the present establishment was passed; and if gentlemen were desirous of reviewing that establishment, he should not object to it; but the present question was to provide an additional force and not to settle that establishment.

In relation to the powers of the house with respect to appropriations, it was well know, that whenever that question came up, it occasioned much debate; but if the law was limited in its duration, the question of the propriety of continuing the men in service would return at the expiration of the term, and it could then be best determined. He was not willing to leave it wholly in the power of the President to keep these men, or to disband them. How did he know, that the President might not be of opinion with the gentlemen from Maryland and S. Carolina, that they ought to form a part of our permanent corps. As the power of raising and maintaining armies is placed in Congress by the constitution, he wished to keep it there, and, therefore, when they raised a temporary army, they had a right, and they ought to limit its duration. As to any bad consequences having arisen from the restricting clause in the law providing a naval armament, he did not believe that any had taken place. The only effect which it had produced was, that, instead of six frigates, we have only three, and those most in favour of a naval armament, he believed, would be glad that we have no more; as it is now seen that these vessels are not the best calculated for protecting our commerce; for no one now proposes to build three other frigates, but a bill had been received from the Senate proposing the building sixteen vessels of a less size. The Secretary of War had, indeed, proposed some ships of the line, but no new frigates. Upon the whole, he could see objection to the amendment, except it arose from a desire of making this regiment a part of the permanent establishment.

Mr. HARPER was perfectly disposed to say, that he did desire to make this regiment a part of the permanent establishment; but he was not so wedded to that idea, as not to accept of it upon the limited plan. He wished to see a military spirit in this country; to have a military school, and a corps constantly existing in which officers may always be found fit to command troops. He wished that if we should at any time hereafter be overtaken with difficulties, as we now are, that we might not be without officers, as well as without troops, to defend our country. It was with this view that he wished to see this regiment a part of our establishment. For, said he, can we expect to look forward to times of permanent peace? Can we expect to be exempt from the lot of all other nations? Our present circumstances ought to admonish us to the contrary. We may expect, in common with other nations, times of difficulty, and times of exertion, and we ought to be provided to meet them when they shall arrive. It was wise for all nations to cherish the means of defence, which cannot be raised in a moment. If an army, or revenue were wanted, they could at any time be raised; but good officers and military science could not be created without much previous application; by practice and a course of study: these are the most valuable set of men which a nation can possess, except it be wise legislators. It contributes, said he, greatly to the safety of a country, when it is known that such a class of men exists to any considerable degree. He did not think the object would be completely attained by this establishment, but it would increase our means of accomplishing it. He should, therefore, be opposed to the amendment.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS was in favour of the amendment. He had attended to the arguments of gentlemen opposed to it, and found they were generally grounded on the propriety of keeping this regiment as a part of the permanent establishment, as it would be necessary for the purpose of teaching discipline and the arts of war. He was as willing as any member of the committee to have an institution of this kind; but not to effect it in this indirect way. He did not think it necessary to have a military school to consist of 15 or 1600 men. If this law passed, he should conceive himself bound to make appropriations for the payment of the men for the whole period for which they were enlisted, as he thought the men would have a just claim upon government for that period.

Mr. DAYTON observed, that if the amendment prevailed, on the doctrine which the gentleman last up had advanced, he must still conceive himself to be bound to pay the men for five years, though the law instituting the corps should be passed only for two. In this case, the men would have been engaged and received a bounty to serve for five years, yet a clause of duration is fixed to the law; and for himself, he believed, that notwithstanding the limitation inserted in the law, the men having engaged to serve the United States for five years, would be bound by that engagement, and there will be no way of preventing it, except by a pretty high handed act, and an appropriation was refused to pay them. So that at the end of two years, the law will cease, and though the greater part of these men may be wanted to complete the regiment now in existence, though they are yet bound to serve the United States for three years to come, they could not be transferred into the other corps.

If gentlemen were determined at any time to reduce the establishment, without a limitation of this kind, they could withhold an appropriation, or pass an act for disbanding a part of it; but surely gentlemen did not wish this house to possess all power on this subject. Upon the ground of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the present corps of artillerists and engineers are sufficient for a peace establishment; if so, why put it out of the power of government to keep them perfect? He was willing to give to the President the power of disbanding this additional regiment, when he shall believe the safety of the country will admit of it; but he was unwilling to restrict the law in the way proposed.

Mr. LIVINGSTON hoped the gentleman from New-Jersey would permit him to remind him of a part of the bill which he seemed to have overlooked, when he stated the men as positively engaged for five years. The words in the bill to which he alluded are, *unless sooner discharged.* For his own part, he was not fully convinced, that this regiment was not necessary to be made a part of our permanent establishment; his opinion was rather inclining that way; but he was extremely sorry, on this occasion, to find a question raised on which there is doubtless a contrariety of opinion, and which requires more deliberate consideration than they were now disposed to give it. Whilst the house were employed in providing measures against the dangers which threaten us, such a question is not only unnecessary, but it tends to destroy that unanimity, and the appearance of it, which it is so necessary to exhibit to the world on this occasion. But it was said, this regiment was to be a School of Military Discipline for future times. If this was intended, he did not think the term of five years sufficiently long; and whenever leisure and the circumstances of the country will admit of it, he should be ready to go as far into an establishment of this kind, as any other gentleman; but at present, he did not wish to lose sight of the immediate business before them, viz. the defence of the country. If the amendment was agreed to, it went only to put future legislatures in the same situation in which they themselves stood, of determining what was proper to be done; and he was against tying up the hands of future legislatures in the same manner as they themselves possessed. Gentlemen say that this establishment might be reduced by withholding the appropriation; though he believed this, yet he looked upon it as a violent remedy which never ought to be resorted to but in extreme cases.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS thought this was one of those questions which might have been legislated upon, merely upon the ground of expediency. As to what the gentleman from New-Jersey had said about his (Mr. W's) not obtaining his object, if the amendment were agreed to, he was mistaken; and he believed men were seldom taken in when they acted with their open. If the amendment was adopted, men could not then say, they were engaged to serve for five years, as the language of the law would then be, "we engage you for five years, if we want you so long; if not, you will be discharged sooner."

Mr. S. SMITH believed all the purposes which gentlemen wished to effect might be obtained by the bill as it now stands, as it was in the power of Congress to disband any part of the army when they please; they could newly organize the system, and reduce it, when they thought proper; but, as he had before stated, he believed this regiment would always be proper, he wished, therefore, to put it upon such a footing, as to induce proper characters to accept of employment in it, which if it were to have only a two years existence, could not be done. It was not an easy matter, he said, to get gentlemen to go into a corps intended to defend our forts and harbours. He was desirous, therefore, of putting the business on a permanent footing. We have been, said he, constantly afraid of having too large an establishment, and this fear has produced the most expensive means of raising forces when wanted. If gentlemen would consent to the establishment of an efficient militia system, a less military force would be necessary; but they will not do this, they are always in favour of temporary measures. He wished, on the contrary, to possess a permanent defence, without depending upon the enthusiasm of the moment for it, when it is necessary.

Mr. JOSIAH PARKER thought the amendment of little consequence. Whatever they might now do, would have no effect in giving permanency to our Military establishment; because, according to the Constitution, that could have no longer a duration than two years.

Mr. GORDON could not vote for the amendment, because he thought it involved in it a strong absurdity, and would produce consequences which had not been avowed. He believed, that the legal construction of the act would be, if the amendment were agreed to, that the whole regiment would be discharged at the end of two years. For the President would receive all the power which he had on this subject, from this law, and the law would not warrant an engagement for longer than two years.

Mr. OTIS said, if this amendment prevailed, it would have a mischievous effect not only upon the corps intended to be raised, but upon those already in being, as it might be supposed that the officers in the present corps, would be candidates for a higher grade in the new corps; but if the new corps were only to be a temporary body, they would not be induced to leave a permanency to enter into a temporary corps, and the regiment would therefore be filled with young officers, who would be placed over the heads of experienced men in the present corps. In this case, the old officers would resign disgusted, and we should have inexperienced officers in the whole corps. It was important, therefore, that both corps should be placed upon the same footing.

Mr. VARNUM observed, that his colleague had supposed that the officers in the present corps would be candidates for offices in the new corps; but that they would be unwilling

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1092 &c.

to make the exchange, if they were liable to be discharged at the end of two years; yet he afterwards stated, that if young men were appointed over them, they would resign.—There appeared to be an inconsistency in this, because if they were very desirous of holding their situations, such a circumstance would not make them resign; and if they were not so desirous of holding their situations, they would not be prevented from accepting of offices in the new corps from the chance of their being disbanded at the end of two years. If he were of opinion, that this new regiment was necessary to be made a part of our peace establishment, he should also be opposed to the amendment; but he did not. He knew it had been the wish of some gentlemen to keep up skeletons of regiments, in order to have officers; but he did not think it would be very advantagous to the United States to retain officers in this way. He could not see what military knowledge officers were to acquire by being in pay, except they were in a situation of acquiring knowledge from experience. He could not conceive either that any gentleman would consent to the discharge of any part of our infantry, on account of this additional regiment of artillery; but such an idea might assist them in carrying their point. He could not see why gentlemen should distrust the conduct of this house two years hence; and if they were not distrusted, no evil could arise from the present amendment. No act could be passed without the concurrence of all the branches of government, and he thought no act ought to be continued in force contrary to that concurrence.

Mr. NICHOLAS said every gentleman who had opposed this amendment, had acknowledged that it would place the law upon a different footing from that upon which it would stand without it. As to the want of security in the situation of officers, he could tell the gentleman from Massachusetts how he might increase that security. It might be done by telling them they should never be discharged; but he trusted, when gentlemen saw that this opportunity was seized for doing what could not be done at a time when no danger threatened us, they would be jealous of their right over military establishments. With respect to the difficulty suggested by the gentleman from New-Jersey, he would say that when there was a disinclination to do a thing, any apology, however weak, might be resorted to. The men would certainly be engaged for five years, and if the United States had occasion for them, would be obliged to serve for that time, either in the new corps, or in the corps now in existence. And when gentlemen say this regiment is necessary for a peace establishment, he would ask them whether they could wish that we had had the expence of them for years past? He believed they could not regret the saving of this expence.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE thought the bill, without the amendment, would be an oblique violation of the constitution; at least the arguments which had been used in support of it, were of this kind. For though the constitution says that no appropriation shall be made for a military establishment for more than two years, yet this bill was to lay Congress under an obligation of engaging men for five years. As he could see no reason for doubting that future legislatures would act rightly, he should [illegible] amendment.

The question was put on the amendment and negatived 45 to 35.

The committee rose, and Mr. NICHOLAS renewed his motion in the house, and called the Yeas and Nays upon it, which were taken as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Blount, Brent, Bullock, Burgess, T. Claiborne, Davis, Dawson, Edmond rf, Findley, Gallatin, Gregg, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, New, Nicholas, J. Parker, Skinner, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, R. Williams.—36.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allen, Bartlett, Brooks, Champlin, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dennis, Dent, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Gillespie, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hofmer, Imlay, Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, Otis, Pinckney, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, N. Smith, S. Smith, Sprague, Thatcher, Thompson, Tillinghast, Van Allen, Wadsworth, J. Williams.—45.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house, that they had passed a bill for creating in the Executive Department, an establishment called the Department of the Navy.

Mr. WADSWORTH, from the committee of enrolment, reporting the bill providing a loan for the city of Washington, as duly enrolled.

The SPEAKER laid before the house a report from the Secretary of War, in pursuance of a resolution of the house of the 28th ultimo, accounting for the deficiencies stated to have arisen in the appropriations of last year in the Militia Department, which was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the year 1798.

Mr. SEWALL reported a bill to enable the President of the United States to procure cannon, arms, and ammunition, and for other purposes, which was twice read, and committed to a committe of the whole on the State of the Union. Adjourned

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TUESDAY, April 17.

MR. NEW presented an address and memorial from the inhabitants of the county of Caroline, in Virginia, stating the evils which would attend a war with France, and praying that means may be taken to avoid it, if possible.—Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. NEW also presented the petition of John Tyler, which was referred to the committee of claims.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the petition of Philip Wilson, formerly a merchant of this city, but now residing in London, stating his losses and distresses in consequence of the war, and praying relief.—Ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had considered the bill declaring the assent of Congress to two acts of the state of North-Carolina, and had resolved that it should not pass.

Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committee of claims, made a report on sundry petitions for an increase and alterations in respect to pensions, many of which had heretofore been decided upon, and the House having determined that as full provisions have been made in respect to pensioners as is expedient to make, this report states that the several petitions ought not to be granted.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of Reuben Smith, Nathan Strong, and Pierre Aupoix, which was committed for to-morrow.

The bill providing an additional regiment of Artillery and Engineers was read the third time, when

Mr. M'DOWELL moved to have it recommitted. He did not wish to vote against the bill; but if it passed in its present form, both he and many others would do so, from an idea that this regiment was intended to form a part of our permanent establishment. He also thought the number of men proposed to be raised was greater than was necessary for occupying our fortifications. He hoped, therefore, the bill would be recommitted, in order to undergo some revision.

The motion was negatived, there being only 26 votes for it.

The question on the passing of the bill was then put and carried.

Mr. COIT said, from the present situation of things, he apprehended some alterations would be necessary in the present law for the naturalization of foreigners. He therefore proposed a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, that the committee appointed for the protection of commerce and the defence of our country be directed to enquire and report whether it be not expedient to suspend, or to amend the act establishing an uniform rule of naturalization."

Some objection being made to the wording of this resolution; it was ordered to lie upon the table till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. LIVINGSTON, the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill for erecting a light-house on Old Point Comfort in Virginia, and for placing certain buoys and stakes therein mentioned; when the blank for containing the sum of money to be appropriated being filled with 3050 dollars, the committee rose, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. W. C. CLAIBORNE called for the order of the day on the report of the Secretary of War on the petition of Captain Stephen Cantrill; but on Mr. SEWALL's expressing a desire to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, he gave way, and the House accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The committee being formed,

Mr. SEWALL called up the bill to enable the President to procure cannon, arms and ammunition; which having been read, he moved to fill the blank left for the sum to be appropriated for the purchase of cannon, small arms, ammunition and military stores, with 1,200,000 dollars, which he stated was agreeable to the estimate of the Secretary of War.

Mr. OTIS thought this an enormous sum. He wished the Chairman of the committee to explain the items of which it was composed.

Mr. SEWALL owned the appropriation appeared a large one, but 600,000 dollars of it were for 50,000 stand of arms, calculated at 12 dollars each, which he believed would be as low a price as they could be got for. If imported, they would cost less; but if manufactured here more. The Secretary of War also recommends the purchase of 1300 cannon. He did not know that the whole of these would be immediately necessary, but they would be wanted in the course of a year, or a year and a half. The ammunition and military stores, in which were included powder, ball, tents, &c. were estimated at 200,000 dollars, which he believed would not be too much.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS thought the sum far [illegible] at present very large quantities of arms and cannon in the arsenals of the United States, and though it be admitted that the fortifications and vessels will require a great number of cannon, yet 1300 would be far too many. He should be willing to appropriate a sufficient sum, but not more. He knew the Secretary of War had made a calculation to a very extensive amount; but he wished to make his own calculations. He had done so, and was of opinion that 600,000 dollars would be as large a sum as would be expended before Congress met again. From having been on a committee on the subject of arms heretofore, he knew something of their amount. The militia to the eastward was generally well armed, though to the southward this was not the case. If 20,000 stand of arms could be got, he tho't they would be sufficient; and he believed they might be purchased for a much less sum than had been mentioned. Some of the brigade which he commanded had purchased of a very good quality at nine dollars a stand, and where they were got he believed more might be had.

Mr. OTIS said, if a small part of this sum could be saved till next session, it would be well. Every 100,000 dollars which could now be saved was of consequence. Twelve dollars appeared to him a great price for a musket. He could not think so many cannon as had been named would be wanted. Instead of 1,200,000 dollars, he hoped a million would be agreed to. He could not think that more would be wanted before the next meeting of Congress.

Mr. SEWALL said, a stand of arms was not to be estimated by the price of a musket. Several other articles were included. He was informed by the Secretary of War that they could not be manufactured here for less than 14 or 15 dollars, though they could be imported for less, but the importation would be attended with uncertainty. There would be no necessity, Mr. S. said, for retaining the whole sum proposed to be appropriated in the Treasury, and whatever price the arms was estimated at it would not be given, except it were necessary. He wished the appropriation to be liberal, as it was necessary the country should be provided with arms, whatever might be the expence.

Mr. HARPER did not wish to treat lightly the arguments of gentlemen who conceive that the present situation of affairs does not require so large an appropriation as is proposed for the purchase of arms and ammunition; but he could not concur with them in opinion. Gentlemen speak of cannon and arms, but say nothing of military stores. Arms and cannon, it is well known, are of no use without these; and to procure them will require considerable time and arrangements. They must be either created at home or purchased from abroad, and the latter would always be precarious. With respect to the quantity of cannon, he could not say that 1300 would be necessary; nor would he say they would not be necessary. Would gentlemen recollect what 1300 cannon were on a coast of 2000 miles in extent, and for all the military operations for which they might be wanted; and not only on the coast and for military operations, but also in the vessels proposed to be constructed or purchased for the protection of our trade and commerce. With respect to the number of small arms, how could any one say what number would be wanted? Was it not one of the most deplorable circumstances attending our present situation, that we are destitute of arms? And ought they not to provide against future exigencies, as well as the present? In vain would it be for us to raise revenue or troops, without arms, and if they were waited for till the time of using them was arrived, the price of obtaining them at present would be as a drop in the bucket, compared with the consequences resulting from a want of them. The expence ought, therefore, to be met without hesitation.

Gentlemen had spoke of arming the militia which alone, he supposed, consisted of eight hundred thousand men; or if a select corps was agreed to, they would consist of 130,000. And of what use would the organizing of our militia be, if arms were not put in their hands? Could any man say we should not have occasion to call out 50 or 60,000 militia men. It would be wanton to say so, at a time when we are threatened with enemies from without and within; when we may be assailed from the west, from the south and from the east. When all these circumstances are taken into view, he trusted the committee would not act upon a short-sighted policy, but make ample provision, which could not be done, he was persuaded, by appropriating a less sum than had been proposed.

Mr. M'DOWELL could not agree in opinion with the gentleman last up. He had attended to the statement made by the chairman of the select committee; but he could not believe it was necessary to appropriate to so large an amount as he had proposed, tho' he wished to appropriate amply. Gentlemen who act under the impression that war is unavoidable, will consequently wish for greater preparations, than those who think differently. The gentleman just sat down was for providing for all possible cases, from without or within. He thought 1300 cannon necessary, as amongst other things, they would be wanted for the additional vessels contemplated to be built or purchased. He believed he made this calculation rather too early. He hoped that measure would not be gone into. When gentlemen supposed every possible (not probable) evil to happen to us, they might incur enormous expences which were unnecessary. For his own part, he did not think we had much to apprehend from any enemy, either from without or within; but if we were attacked, he had no fears as to the event. He hoped, however, they should not lavish away money unnecessarily, as he was sensible heavy taxes must be resorted to in support of these expences. Speaking of cannon and small arms, gentlemen did not take into view what we have at present on hand. It was well known we have have many of both, and that our militia are generally armed. He hoped, therefore, a small sum would be agreed to.

Mr. SEWALL discovered that he had made a mistake in the adding of the different items together. Making the deduction on this account, and taking off something from the number of the cannon which had been mentioned, he believed a million of dollars would be sufficient. He therefore proposed to fill the blank with that sum.

Mr. S. SMITH said, if men were always to calculate the expence of a war, before it was gone into he believed wars would seldom occur. He was of opinion that the quantity of cannon which had been named was not too great. The vessels proposed to be built, or purchased, will require betwixt 3 and 400 cannon, the fortifications would also require a great many, and it would be necessary to have a stock on hand, to replace such as might be taken or destroyed. 50,000 stand of small arms, in addition to what we have, could not be too many. Yet it may not be necessary to provide for all these at this time He did not believe that the Secretary of War could possibly expend a million of dollars before the 1st of January next, and no more need now be appropriated than could be expended before that time. He [illegible] 800,000 dollars would be full as much as could be expended before that time, and if a million was negatived, he should move that sum.

Mr. GORDON was of opinion with the gentleman from Maryland, that a less sum than a million of dollars would be a sufficient appropriation for the present. He thought 1000 cannon and 30,000 stand of arms would be a very ample provision. If an invasion should should take place during the recess of Congress, they would, of course be again immediately called together, and before that time the money now appropriated could not be expended. If what he had mentioned should be thought sufficient, they, with the 200,000 dollars for ammunition, &c. would amount to 890,000 dollars. He should, therefore, be in favour of 900,000 dollars.

Mr. SHEPARD was for doing every thing necessary; but it appeared to him that they were about to appropriate for a greater number of cannon and small arms, than ever could be necessary. He thought 1000 cannon and 20,000 stand of arms would be sufficient. He should, therefore, be in favour of the 800,000 dollars. They ought, he said, to consider a little how the money was to be got, before so large an appropriation was made. He believed the arms he had mentioned, in addition to what we have, would enable us to fight any enemy that could ever come against us.

Mr. MACON wished the bill had been differently drawn, and a separate appropriation had been made for each of the items mentioned. He should have wished also to have known the number of fortifications, and the number of cannon they would require, as it would be useless to have fortifications without cannon. He believed it would be well (as the gentleman last up had suggested) to look at the expence of this business as they proceeded. It had been said on a former day, first take every measure necessary, and then provide for the expence; but he was glad to find that gentlemen had now changed their opinions, and begun to look at the expence. He should be for reducing the number of cannon, and increasing that of small arms.

Mr. RUTLEDGE said, no gentleman was more sensible of the perilous situation of the country than he; but he thought this million rather an excessive calculation. The number of cannon not only appeared to him large, but the size seemed also extraordinarily large. He observed the estimate contained 100 thirty-two pounders. No vessels that we have or are likely to have, except the frigates, could carry cannon of this size, and they are already provided for. He did not think our fortifications required 32 pounders.

He saw in this estimate an item which he thought ought not come within their calculation, which was 200,000 dollars for copper and sheathing. In making this estimate, the Secretary of War had several ships of the line and twenty smaller vessels in view, which it was probable would not be agreed to; at least he should be against them. He thought what was necessary ought to be done, regardless of expence; but he was against incurring any unnecessary expence. He thought 800,000 dollars would be sufficient.

Mr. DANA hoped a million of dollars would not be appropriated for this object. He should not hesitate at any expence if it were necessary to repel immediate danger; but because danger threatens, they ought not to make appropriations which would shew that they did not think coolly upon the business. He did not believe it would be of any advantage to make a larger appropriation than could be expended within the year, because funds must be provided for every expence which is gone into; and if more than was necessary was appropriated in this instance, it would only serve to cripple us in other measures, particularly with respect to our maritime defence; and as he thought this of consequence, he should wish to lessen the present appropriation. The gentleman from Maryland had proposed 800,000 dollars; but he should think 700,000 would be sufficient.

(To be continued.)

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

AT a meeting of a number of respectable citizens, held at the Tontine coffeehouse on Friday the 20th of April, 1798.

WILLIAM NEILSON, Esqr. in the chair, It was resolved that the following address be adopted for signature of the persons present, that the citizens at large be invited to concur in the same, and that, W. Neilson. John B. Coles, Wm. W. Woolsey, James Scott, and Col. Stevens, be a committee to cause copies to be circulated through the several wards, for the signature of all those who shall approve the measure.

W. NEILSON, Chairman.

Wm. W. Woolsey, Secretary.

To the President of the United States, and the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The Respectful ADDRESS of the Subscribers, citizens of New-York.

AT A TIME when a foreign power, in support of inadmissible demands upon our country, declares its reliance upon divisions among our citizens and upon the existence of a party favourable to its views, there appears to us a necessity for an expression of the public opinion, as well to repel so derogatory an imputation as to manifest to the government, on the part of its constituents, a just and adequate sense, both of their rights and of their duties.

Under this impression we now respectfully offer a declaration of the sentiments by which we are actuated on the present occasion.

In a review of the conduct of our government towards the belligerent parties in the still subsisting war, we are happy to recognize satisfactory evidence of upright intentions, and of a sincere desire to cultivate and preserve peace on the basis of justice and goods faith. This had been in nothing more conspicuous than in the measures which, with so much solicitude and perseverance, have been pursued towards accommodation and reconciliation with the French Republic. While we deeply regret the want of success hitherto, we discover, with pride and pleasure, abundant cause for approbation of the conduct of our government, and for confidence in its wisdom and integrity; and that whatever may be the issue of the unhappy differences between France and the United States, the latter must be acquitted from blame.

Viewing the crisis as pregnant with dangers of the most serious kind, calling equally for the exertion of wisdom and firmness it is a consolation to us to believe that neither will be wanting. Animated by this assurance, and relying on the blessing of Providence, we pledge ourselves to support with zeal and constancy, the measures which the Councils of our country shall devise for the security and defence of our national rights, honor and interests against the encroachments or attacks of any and every foreign Power.

[We understand the above Address will shortly be handed to the Citizens for their signatures.]

BOSTON, april 18.

A meeting of the town of *Ipswich* has been called, for the subject of a petition about arming. The citizens met, and after reprobating the measure intended, and expressing the utmost confidence in the Executive of the Union, they voted by a very great majority to dissolve the meeting After which they gave in their votes for govenor & of 114 votes given in, Gov. SUMNER had 104!—How much more honorable to the American character is such conduct than the pusillanimous procedeings of some towns we could mention.

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. $

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. $

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths

Carolina Indigo, first quality

A few bales Baftas, Coffacs, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica and Bengal } RUM

april 20 $

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 $

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *April* 23.

On Saturday last, near a hundred staunch federalists assembled at James Cammeron's tavern, Shippen-street, in the district of Southwark, to partake of an elegant dinner given in compliment to Benjamin R. Morgan. For the convenience of accommodating so large a company, the tables were laid in the Ball Alley, sheltered from the weather by two large sails extending from end to end; over the head of the President waved, not the tri-colored emblem of Gallic perfidy, but the banner of Freedom, the Eagle of the United States. We are happy to say the most perfect harmony and good order prevailed through the festive hour; that glow of enthusiasm which distinguishes the honest, firm and unhesitating friends of their country, caught from man to man, till the spirit of independence shone forth with a lustre that did honor to the American character. During the intervals of the following toasts, several songs, composed for the occasion, were sung. The incessant huzzas with which they, with the toasts, were received, gave to Southwark a sound, to which her ears have been too long unaccustomed, the hearty acclamations of genuine Patriotism.

TOASTS.

1. The Constitution of the United States—Perpetuity to its principles, success to its friends, and reformation to its enemies.—9 cheers

2. The President of the United States—May the patriotic, manly, and decisive measures of his administration, convince the world, that firmness, honor and independence, are the striking features in the American character—9 cheers.

3. George Washington—May every American inspired with his virtues and his courage, be equally ready to serve their country, in peace, and in war—9 cheers.

4. The Senate of the United States, the safeguard of the honor, the interests, and the independence of our country—9 cheers.

5. The American people—May they banish from their councils and their confidence, those who have shewn a disposition to degrade their country.—9 cheers.

6. The House of Representatives of the United States—May its deliberations be uncontrouled and undefiled by imported doctrines, uncongenial with the American character, and inconsistent with its dignity.—9 cheers.

7. Our Envoys to France—May they soon meet in their native land, with the most acceptable reward to an American bosom, the gratitude of their country.—9 cheers.

8. The District of Southwark—May its mistaken citizens be undeceived, and its former federal character be speedily restored.—9 cheers.

9. Death to Jacobin principles throughout the world.—9 cheers.

10. May France soon learn, that Americans are superior to the corruption with which she has threatened us, and that we are not a divided people in the cause of our country.—9 cheers.

11. Honor to the political penitent who sees his error, and resolves to sin no more.—9 cheers.

12. The infant navy of the United States—Like the infant Hercules, may it even in its cradle strangle the serpents which would poison American glory.—9 cheers.

13. The American Seamen—May they shew themselves not the mere instruments of commerce, but the able defenders of their country. 9 cheers.

14. May those wretches among us on whom France calculates for our destruction be speedily detected and punished.—9 cheers.

15. May the Atlantic be a Red Sea to all who shall attempt to invade our country.—12 cheers.

16. Timothy Pickering, who with honest firmness, hath withstood domestic calumny, and foreign insult.—9 cheers.

17. Oliver Wolcott, the able and upright friend of his country.—9 cheers.

18. James M'Henry, Secretary at War, the tried friend and supporter of his country's independence.—9 cheers.

19. May all men detest the wretch, who would justify foreign depravity at the expence of his own country.—9 cheers.

20. The Northern Liberties—May their support of the government of their country put its enemies to shame.—9 cheers.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Robert Goodloe Harper. The true means of national greatness, "the unconquerable will and courage never to submit or yield."—9 cheers,

By Col. Francis Gurney. May the genius of America inspire her sons with that force of sentiment and spirit, to guard and defend her constitution and liberties, which they exerted in the establishment of her independence.—9 cheers.

By Isaac Phipps. The sound of a trumpet hath gone forth, sanctify yourselves, hold fast, and we know not what may be done for us.—9 cheers.

After Benjamin R. Morgan withdrew,

By Joseph Hall Fleming. Benj. R. Morgan, the firm supporter of his country's rights, liberties and independence.—9 cheers.

After Mr. Harper withdrew,

By Joseph Thomas. Robert Goodloe Harper, the firm opposer of disorganizers, and the decided advocate of the liberties of his country.—9 cheers.

After Mr. Anthony Morris withdrew,

By Peter Miercken. Anthony Morris, a republican indeed, a native American, and a useful representative, ever ready at the call of freedom.—9 cheers.

After Mr. Tittermary withdrew,

By Mr. Joseph Huddell, jun. Richard Tittermary, the worthy representative of Southwark, may he receive the gratitude of his constituents, for his decided federalism, and marked opposition, to the degrading motion of William Maclay, for instructing our representatives, to debase their country.—9 cheers.

After Jos. Thomas, & Mich. Keppele withdrew,

By William Cliffton, jun. Joseph Thomas and Michael Keppele, without whose patriotic exertions, to rescue one of our most valuable rights from pollution, the pleasures of this meeting would never have been enjoyed.—9 cheers.

After Robert Wharton withdrew,

By Mr. Oakford. Robert Wharton, the enemy of sedition, the supporter of freedom, and the uniform friend of the constitution and laws of America.—9 cheers.

By James Cornish. The sons of Columbia—May they die free, rather than submit to be slaves.—9 cheers.

After the President withdrew,

Joshua Humphries.—9 cheers.

After the Vice-President withdrew,

Peter Miercken.—9 cheers.

1093

75

Sung on the occasion.

I.
Come genius of our happy land,
And bless this festive day;
Thy sons are we, a loyal band,
Who love thee and obey.
CHORUS.
For should the blast of war be heard,
To threat impending harms,
Secure beneath thy vet'ran bird,
We'll brave the world in arms.

II.
Bold as our Sires, not born to yield,
But scorn for scorn bestow;
The blossoms which adorn our fields,
Bloom not to deck a foe.
Chorus—For should the blast of war, &c.

III.
From traitor friends, with serpent smile,
We'll rend the thin disguise,
Who speak of faith, and love the while
They pillage and despise
Chorus—For should the blast of war, &c.

IV.
Here once, by folly's sons display'd,
The Gallic standard shone;
No ribband now our feasts invade,
There waves our flag alone.
Chorus—And should the blast of war, &c.

V.
With generous wine your bumpers fill,
Where purple joys resort;
Peace to the SAGE of Vernon Hill,
To ADAMS here's SUPPORT.
Chorus—Then should the blast of war, &c.

Princetown, April 21, 1798.

MR. FENNO,

The following address to the President and both houses of Congress was agreed to with a unanimity and zeal that I have never witnessed since the years '75 and '76. Invitations to assemble were circulated in the country for a week preceeding the meeting. When the citizens were met the importance of the crisis, and the propriety of addressing the President and Legislature of the United States, were concisely stated. They entered into the idea with warmth, appointed a committee to prepare the address, and adjourned—when the committee were ready to report, they re-assembled. The address was read. It was then repeated paragraph by paragraph; and on each, a vote was taken, which, in every instance, appeared to be unanimous. As each paragraph was read, several gentlemen present took an opportunity to detail and enforce the ideas contained in it. An ardor was visible in the whole assembly that must have given pleasure to every real friend to his country, and shewed that the true tone of the American character, free and independent, was beginning to be restored in all its purity and energy.

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The following Address was this day presented by Mr. Stockton and read in the Senate of the United States:

A large and respectable meeting of citizens inhabitants of the townships of Windsor and Montgomery, and the towns of Princeton and Kingston in the state of New-Jersey having assembled in the church at Princeton on Saturday the 21st of April agreeably to invitations previously given for the purpose, it was unanimously resolved to present to the President, the senate and house of representatives, the following dutiful and loyal address.

Legislators and Rulers of America!

At an interesting crisis like the present you will naturally be solicitous to be sincerely possessed of the public sentiment, and to know to what point you may depend on the cheerful and zealous co-operation and aid of every citizen in the energetic measures which you may find it necessary to adopt for the public good. Although claiming an equality with you in your private and individual capacities as your fellow citizens, in your representative functions we venerate you as the organs, and respect, in your persons, the majesty of the laws. We presume not under the form of resolutions or instructions to dictate to those to whom we have entrusted the right of judging, and whose situation affords them the best means of forming their decisions with wisdom, and an equal regard to the general interests. We have assembled at this important moment only to pledge to you our loyalty and fidelity. We estimate at its first value the precious liberty which we enjoy; and we feel with an honest pride that national dignity, and that self-respect which the freest people upon earth ought to feel. Americans have broken the yoke of one tyrant and they will not become the tributaries of another.

We have seen with indignation the depredations committed on our lawful commerce, and the repeated insults offered to our government, whilst it has sought nothing but peace on just and equitable terms. We have seen with the disdainful sentiments that become freemen the late efforts to reduce us to the dependent and degraded state of Milan or Genoa, or to enslave and dismember us like the miserable republic of Venice. We have seen with the mingled emotions of resentment and contempt the insolent proposals to exact from us an enormous and incalculable tribute not only to aid the national interests of France, which, tho' less humiliating would still be intolerable to a free people, but to maintain the profligacy and vice of their individaal agents; a condition below infamy itself. Legislators! Rulers! "We pledge to you our *Lives*, our *Fortunes* and our sacred *Honour*." We will cheerfully submit to every pecuniary burden you may think it requisite to impose for the public good: and the militia of New Jersey will, as they have always done, fly at your command either to repel the invasion of foreign enemies, or to crush the villainy of domestic traitors. We pray for peace whilst it can be preserved on *honourable* terms; but trusting in heaven, in our courage, and in the justice of our cause, we cannot fear the insolent menace of any nation. The calamities and the expences of war we deprecate, but we hold no calamity to be so great as that of *dependence* on a foreign power, and no calculation can be made of national honour except by those who deserve to be *slaves*. A people who can so far forget themselves must soon submit to exactions calculated not on their ability to pay, but on the *wants*, the *will*, and the *vices* of their *tyrants*.

Our confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Executive of the United States has always been unshaken and entire, and we find it daily augmented by the developement of events. If divisions have weakened the Legislature and tempted the avarice or ambition of foreign powers to form from it the most criminal expectations, we trust that hereafter unanimity and energy will defeat their unwarrantable views. As far as depends on us we will refute the slanders that have represented us a people divided from our government; we will disappoint those insidious intriguers who are incessantly striving to create a separation that they may have a pretence for intermeddling in our domestic policy, and at length an opportunity to enslave *us*, as they have done so many *other states* by taking under their protection a turbulent faction in the name of the people.

In proportion as the sincerity and humanity of the American people have led them to shew a forbearance in the pursuit of peace which has been misconstrued into pusillanimity, or a mercenary dereliction of the solid interests and the glory of their country, will they, when roused by the injustice of their enemies, display a noble firmness and enterprize in its defence.

Although it belongs not to us to dictate measures to the government, it is a privilege which we trust will not be unacceptable to you in this trying juncture, to declare our warm and unequivocal approbation of the wise and temperate system that has hitherto been pursued with respect to our foreign relations, and our undiminished confidence in those who preside over the affairs of the nation with so much wisdom and prudence. We are prepared for every event.—If you should deem it necessary to impose a restraint upon foreign commerce, we will cheerfully forego the conveniences of living which commerce yields. If on the other hand you resolve to claim your rights, and bravely to defend them, we make not indeed any boastful professions of chaining victory to our arms, but we fear not to meet either in the field or on the ocean those who have been accustomed to boast. That the Eternal who presides in secret over the fates of empires may preserve the American people, and ever have your Excellency, and you the honorable members of the Senate, and the House of Representatives in his gracious and powerful protection is the fervent prayer of your respectful fellow-citizens, and the obedient subjects of the laws, the inhabitants and freeholders of the precincts of Princeton and Kingston, and the townships of Montgomery and Windsor in the State of New-Jersey.

Signed by order of the meeting.

ENOS KELSEY, *Chairman.*

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, days

Brig American, Burke, Laguira 35
Porga, West, Kingston, Jamaica 6
Maria, Sherer, Charleston, 6
Sch. Tanner's Delight, Hooper, do 21
Sch'r. Boston, Clark, Cape Francois 12
Abigail, Chadwick, N. Carolina 3
Johanna Tucker, Daye, Norfolk, 11
Ann, Robinson, do. 4
Dove, Price, do. 7
Eleanor, Carter, Virginia 7
Eliza, Little, do. 9
Margery, Rutland, do. 6
Fanny Bridger, Dunn, N. York 12
Paragon, Sears, do. 17
Susanna, Green, do. 18
Sloop Favorite, Tell, Gonaives 9
George, Farmer, Norfolk 25
Favorite, Lavender, Alexandria 17
Polly, Gladden, N. Carolina 4
President, Skidmore, do. 7
Harlequin, Vanpelt, do. 8
Sally, Gardner, N. London, 7
Laura, Barker, Nantucket, 25
Beaufort, Hammond, Charleston 8
Randolph, Buckly, Richmond 3
Experiment, Rock, Richmond, 8
Lydia & Betsey, Ward, do

CLEARED.

Ship Active, Harper, Havanna
Brig Sally and Betsey, Wroth, Bilboa & Bordeaux
Susanna, Lewis, Havanna
Schr. Fred. Packet, Bender, Gibraltrr
Sally, Sherer, Surrinam
Regulator, Shockley, N. Providence
Fancy, Pointer, do
F. American, Coffingham, Norfolk
Sloop Orange, Foster, Liverpool, N. S.
Little Poll, Clark, Alexandria
Peggy, Berry, do
Harmony, Ellwood, do
Friendship, Cole, Norfolk
Eliza, Mountayne, St. Bartholomews

Capt. Clark left at Cape Francois, the 29th ult the following vessels of this port—

Brig Jane, Vansise, to sail in 5 days.
Susannah, Hunt, discharging.
Polly, Coffin, do
Schr. John, Ford, do
Betsy, Connell, do
Dick, Lillibridge, to sail in 3 days.

Capt. Teel left at Gonaives the schr. Triton, Thornton, of this port—sloop N. York and Philadelphia Packet, Russel, do.

Schooner Patriot, Hammet, from hence to Gonaives, is taken and carried into Jean Rabel.

Brig Gen. Washington, Devereaux, from hence to Surrinam, is taken by the French and sent into St. Martins, having had Role de equipage, signed by Mr. Le Tomb—the people turned ashore and in a state of starvation.

The Jane, of Baltimore, has been sent into Kingston, Jamaica, by the Aquillon frigate.

From the Log Book of the American, captain Burke, from Laguira.

April 8. Lat. 27. long. 69.—At 9 A. M. saw two sail in the N. W. quarter, which proved to be cruisers under French colours: called all hands and cleared for action. At 10 tacked ship to the westward and set all sail—both vessels passed close under the larboard quarter, the brig fired two shot and hailed, the schooner four, then tacked and gave chase. The brig fired a bow gun, and both vessels hoisted the bloody flag. At meridian found we dropped them fast, and they soon afterwards gave up the chase and stood to the southward. The brig mounted 12 and the schooner 8 guns, and full of men. At 1 P. M. saw a schooner to the westward, fired a musquet and brought her too, in order to warn her of the privateer; she was the Liberty, of and from N. York for Hispaniola.

Arrived at New-York, on Saturday, the ship Atlas 39 days from Hull. The Atlas spoke on the coast the ship Favorite, Drummond, from London to New-York.

Ship Enterprize, Norris, from hence is arrived at Hamburgh.

By the brig Maria, Capt. Sherer, arrived yesterday in 6 days from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 11.

By the ship Penelope, Capt. Flagg, which arrived yesterday in 41 days from Bourdeaux, we learn that our Envoys had not then been admitted to an audience by the Directory; but three days before capt. Flagg left Bourdeaux, he was informed by Mr. Fenwick, our Consul, that he had received a letter from gen. Pinckney, in which he mentioned that the Directory had appointed the 20th of March as the day on which they were to have an audience. A letter containing the same advice had been received from gen. Pinckney by Mr. Harry who has taken his passage from Bourdeaux in the ship Pomona, bound to Alexandria.

All accounts by the Penelope, as late as the 20th February, agree in saying, that a rupture between France and America depends on the measures the government of the United States may take, relative to the conduct of France; that if hostilities take place, they will begin by Americans making reprisals, some declaration, or an alliance with the enemies of Fraace, as the French find too great advantages in the impunity of their present conduct, to change their system into declared hostility; and it is thought they will not soften their conduct or offer reparation, on the contrary they say the injury and insults come from us, and they themselves ask indemnification.

The greatest exertions were making in all the ports of France to get ready the expedition against England. It appeared to be the determination of the French government to sacrifice every vessel they had, rather than the scheme should fail. 300,000 men were to go on the expedition from Brest and two other ports, and every vessel which could carry 80 men and upwards was in a state of requisition It was said the attempt would be made in the month of May.

By this vessel a letter was received by a gentleman in this city from Mr. Pinckney dated Feb. 7, in which he says that they were not yet received. On the 31st ult a memorial was presented by them to the Executive Directory requesting that they would furnish them with the reasons why they were not acknowledged; and if they were ot received, they would in a few days request passports to leave the Republic. No answer had been received at the date of the letter.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said
BRIG,
Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20

New Publication.

A Sensible, Seasonable and Spirited
ADDRESS
Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia—entitled,
"What is our Situation?
AND
What our Prospects?"
A few Pages for Americans.
For Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,
Corner of Chesnut and Second streets,
And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Chesnut str.
(Price three sixteenths of a dollar)

—

Extract from the above.

"When hour by hour we are yielding point by point, relinquishing one right to day and preparing to sacrifice another to-morrow, these generous friends tread rapidly on our steps, and every new concession but opens a new demand. Rapacity grows more insolent by uninterrupted success, and timid submission invites depredation--Where will this end? What offering will gorge the appetite of plunder, or appease the rage of unresisted hostility? No *civilized* nation has ever before been guilty of such outrage and insolence, no free nation has ever before endured them."

ADVERTISEMENT.

LODGED in the Treasury of the United States to be funded, and for SALE, between twenty and thirty thousand dollars in Public Securities, endorsed by the United States, with the promise to pay the interest annually at five per cent. per annum.

The owners wanting money, will dispose of the whole sum at twenty-five per cent. discount. So large a discount will make it an object with monied men who confide in public credit, or rely upon the most perfect engagement ever entered into by Congress.

Enquire of JOHN M. TAYLOR, 85, Chesnut street.

N.B. McEWEN & Co. never gave us any authority to insert the above advertisement,—although it has appeared with their names.

april 18 d3w

A Premium of 100 Dollars

WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennsylvania, for such Plan of a Banking House, accompanied with sections and elevations, as may be approved of by the Directors. The building is not intended to exceed 60 feet front, or 100 feet in depth, and to be so planned as to admit of its being made fire proof. It is requested that the plans may be sent to the Cashier of the Bank, previous to the first of June next.

april 19 tuthst1Je

The Annual Election

FOR Directors and a Treasurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, will be held at the Library, in Fifth street, on Monday, the 7th of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the company, unless the arrears are paid off on the said 7th day of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the Directors,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.

April 7 3aw

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *April* 23.

This day at 12 o'clock the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, and the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, waited on the President of the United States, with the following

ADDRESS:

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

At a moment when dangers threaten the peace and prosperity of the United States, when foreign insolence and rapine have deeply wounded our national honor and injured our lawful commerce; it is presumed the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the city of Philadelphia will not be unwelcome—when they come forward to assure you of their perfect approbation of your administration, and their entire confidence in your wisdom, integrity and patriotism. While we admire the prudence and moderation with which our government has received the unprovoked aggressions of France, and the sincerity and equity of your endeavors to conciliate her friendship, we feel the independent pride of AMERICANS in your dignity and firmness. As we are satisfied that nothing has been wanting on your part to preserve to us the blessings of peace and safety, we prepare to meet with fortitude the consequences that may follow the failure of your exertions. Confident that our government has been just and impartial in her dealings with all nations, and grateful for the happiness and prosperity we have enjoyed under it in the days of tranquility, we do not hesitate to promise it our utmost assistance in the time of difficulty and need.

Presiding over the counsels of your country in a most eventful crisis; we hope and trust you will find a fixed and energetic support in the people of America. Permit us to congratulate you on the prospect of unanimity that now presents itself to the hopes of every American, and on the spirit of independent patriotism that is rapidly rising into active exertion—and to offer a sincere prayer that while you continue to serve your country with wisdom and fidelity, you may never find her ungrateful.

HILARY BAKER, *Mayor.*
FRANCIS GURNEY, *President of the Select Council.*
KEARNY WHARTON, *President of the Common Council.*

—

ANSWER.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

Never, as I can recollect, were any class of my fellow-citizens more welcome to me, on any occasion than the mayor, aldermen and citizens of the city of Philadelphia, upon this.

At a time, when all the old republics of Europe are crumbling into dust, and others forming, whose destinies are dubious; when the monarchies of the old world are some of them fallen, and others trembling to their foundations; when our own infant Republic has scarcely had time to cement its strength or decide its own practicable form; when these agitations of the human species have affected our people, and produced a spirit of party which scruples not to go all lengths of profligacy, falsehood and malignity in defaming our government; your approbation and confidence are to me a great consolation. Under your immediate observation and inspection, the principal operations of the government are directed; and to you, both characters and conduct must be intimately known.

I am but one of the American people, and my fate and fortune must be decided with theirs. As far as the forces of nature may remain to me, I will not be wanting in my duties to them, nor will I harbor a suspicion that they will fail to afford me all necessary aid and support.

While, with the greatest pleasure, I reciprocate your congratulations "on the prospect of unanimity that now presents itself to the hopes of every American, and on that spirit of Patriotism and Independence that is rising into active exertion in opposition to seduction, domination and rapine, I offer a sincere prayer that the citizens of Philadelphia may persevere in the virtuous course and maintain the honorable character of their ancestors, and be protected from every calamity physical, moral and political.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1798.

—

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Neale, Mr. JOHN REILY of this city to Miss MARY REILY, daughter of Mr. John Reily of Evesham, New-Jersey.

Died on board the assistance of 50 guns, in Hampton Roads, Commodore MOWAT. second in command of the British squadron on the American station, his remains were interred on Tuesday last at Hampton.

—

Three British ships of war lay in Hampton Roads on Friday last. The Thetis has sailed for Halifax, to repair.

Captain Burke further informs, that a proclamation was issued at La Guira, forbidding any Spanish vessel leaving that port for Curracoa, as accounts were received of that place being besieged by the British; that the schr. privateer Kitty Sheen, of 12 guns, belonging to Tortola, was brought into La Guira by the crew: that seamen were impressing to man the Hermione frigate: that the British ship Good Intent, Hogg, of Liverpool, from Africa to the West Indies, with slaves, was taken by a French privateer, and carried into La Guira, where the slaves were sold.

—

Mr. Bache has issued a threat at the managers of the Theatre, stating that their due obedience to the late repeated loud and general calls for national music may occasion the jacobins to withdraw from the house.

This is perhaps of all others one of the most unfortunate reasons that could be assigned; since it must have become a general wish that the enemies to their country should be driven out of all respectable places and associations; and it is also a fact that the creditors of these reprobates are frequently in want of the money thus expended.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mrs. WARRELL'S Night.

—

THIS EVENING, April 23,
Will be presented (never performed in America)
a DRAMATIC ROMANCE, called,
THE SPECTRE;
OR,
THE CASTLE OF THE FOREST.
With the MUSICAL DRAMA of
The Children in the Wood.

For One Night,
At RICKETS's CIRCUS, Chesnut Street,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 24,
Mr. CHALMERS,
Respectfully invites his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, to
AN OLIO,
OR,
WHIM OF THE MOMENT,
Consisting of four divisions.
1st PART.
An occasional Address, by Mr. Chalmers.
A Song of Dibdin's—Father, Mother, and Suke—By Mr. Sully.
Collin's Ode to Music.
Describing the following Passions—
Fear, Anger, Despair, Hope, Revenge, Pity, Jealousy, Melancholy, Cheerfulness, and Joy---with an Invocation to ancient Music---by Mr. Chalmers.
Comic Song, Paddy O'Clarney---Mr. Sully.
Concerto on the Piano Forte---by Mr. Benj. Carr.
To finish with the
Gentleman Jockey, or Trip from New-Market,
Taken from Macklin's Love a la mode.
Beau Mordecai—Mr. Sully.
Charlotte by a Young Lady of this city.
Squire Groom, with a conclusive Address, by Mr. Chalmers.
2d PART.
The first act of The CRITIC, by Sheridan.
The characters of Puff, by Mr. Chalmers---Dangle, Mrs Sully--Sneer, Mr. Frederick, (his first appearance in Philadelphia)---Mrs. Dangle, Mrs Rowson,
To which will be introduced, the song of
'Twas within a mile of Edinburg town
By the young lady who plays Charlotte.
3d PART.
Tumbling---by Mr. Sully and his Pupils.
The Seven Ages of Shakespeare' from his As you like it---by Mr. Chalmers.
Concluding with a Tragical, Comical, Political, Rhapsodical, Poetical, Prosaical, Whimsical Parody on the same.
A Double Hornpipe, by Mr. Sully and Mrs. Rowson,
The Comic Tale of Tom King, or Monsieur Tonson, recited by Mr. Chalmers.
4th PART.
A Pantomime Sketch, called the
VAGARIES.
Harlequin, Mr. Chalmers --Farmer. Mr. Frederick,
Clown, Mr. Sully --Colombine, Mrs Rowson.
The whole to conclude with
GRAND AND LOFTY TUMBLING
BY MR. SULLY.
Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be taken at Mr B. Carr's Music Store, Market-street, and of Mr Chalmers, at Mr. Freeman's, No. 39, South Front street, from 10 till 1 in the Morning, and from 3 till 5 in the Afternoon
To begin at 7 o'clock.—Boxes 1 doll. Pit 1 2 a doll.
☞ Should the weather prove unfavorable, the performances will be postponed.

For Sale,

THE BRIG
ACTIVE,
ON the 26th April at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchant's Coffee House. She now lays, and may be seen at Willing and Francis's wharf, is ready to take a cargo on board, and may be sent to sea at a small expence—Terms in approved notes at 3 and 6 months. Inventory to be seen at the time of sale.
april 23 d3t

For Kingston, Jamaica,

The fast sailing
Schooner HOPE,
SILAS FOSTER, master.
Expected to sail on Thursday morning next—For Passage only, apply at No. 149 South Front street.

Where may be had,

Malaga and Mountain Wine in hhds. and qr. casks; a few casks of old Colemenar Wine, and a few packages Calcutta Goods.
april 23. *3t

WANTED,

APPROVED BILLS on Amsterdam—for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per guilder. Enquire of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.
april 23 dtf

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,
CONSISTING OF
Caraccas Cocoa.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Fourth Street.
april 23 §

FOUND,

A SILVER WATCH,

Which the owner may hear of, by applying to JOHN RILEY, No. 11, South Second Street.
april 23 2t

LOST,

A green silk Umbrella,

ALMOST new, very large and heavy, supposed to be left in the gallery of congress hall, or in some store. Any person leaving the same at the office of this Gazette shall have two dollars reward, or at No. 37 Arch street. april 21—3t

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Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Sprigs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26. mth6m

76

1094.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	*Cts.*	*Mls*
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			0
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United states, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT propolals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilédge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

march 27. 2awtstsiy

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut street.

February 2. eodtf

Ran away from the subscriber

on the 14th inst. two indented Irish Servant Men Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high, robust, stout, and well made, short black hair, remarkable for a scar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my service Jeffry Corbet, about the same age and height, but of a milder disposition, and more slender make, short brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarse brown linen, check and brown linen shirts, grey yarn stockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowsers, and russett leather shoes; they have other cloathing which altogether gives them the appearance of seafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming business; no doubt will have forged passes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the post road to Philapelphia, I purchased them the last fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for securing them so that I get them, and will pay all reasonable charges if brought home, or if separated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.

ARTHUR BRYAN,
Head of Wye, Talbot County—march 7.

March 14. 3aw3w

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

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NEW TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 39, South Front Street,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has opened a Store for the sale of all kinds of TEAS, imported in the late arrivals at Boston and Philadelphia, (as under) and which she is determined to sell on reasonable terms. It will be her constant endeavour to give satisfaction to those who please to favor her with their custom. Country stores will find it their advantage to deal with her, as she can at a moment's notice assort them any quantity wanted, and will allow a reasonable credit on approved notes.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, and Bohea—Also, Coffee and Loaf Sugar for sale.

Sarah Eaton.

april *2 s&th.6w

LANDING,

From on board the ship Elizabeth, captain Paisley, from Batavia,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

400,000 wt. Java COFFEE
300 canisters SUGAR, of a superior quality
ALSO,
A quantity of SAPAN WOOD

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

april 17. §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,
China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers
Nankeens, black sattins and tassities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas,
Together with a general assortment of European Goods— among which are
Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead
English scythes 42 to 50 inches
ALSO,
112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-street,

No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business.

4th mo. 5th §tf

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO. 10, CHESNUT STREET,

11 Casks of Carolina Indigo,

Which will be sold on reasonable terms on a short credit.

Robert Henderson.

april 2 mw&s4w

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

march 12.

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately,

A genteel three story brick House,

No. 7, North Eighth street,
24 feet front and 55 feet deep, with a handsome Garden.——Enquire at No. 128 Spruce street.

april 4 §

Pennsylvania Hospital,

4th mo. 7th, 1798.

THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, are to meet on the seventh day of next Month, being the second day of the week, at the said Hospital at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

By order of a board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, *Sec'ry.*

april 7 dtE

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchafer. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

LOST,

THIS morning in or near the market, a Lady's Red Morocco Pocket Book with a Silver Clasp, about half worn, in which were two Ten Dollar Bank Notes and sundry papers, useless to any but the owner. If the person who found it will leave it and the contents with the printer hereof, they will be rewarded with one of the notes.

april 18 *3t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrafs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&stf

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,

march 1 wstf No. 12, Dock Street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Ictteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society.

Feb. 1—*3m§

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Bookfellers generally,

(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:

By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldies—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. §

FOR SALE,

ALL that elegant three story Brick House, brick Kitchen and Lot of Ground situate on the south west corner of Fourth and Prune streets, containing in front on Fourth street 33 feet, and in length on Prune street 98 feet, to a four feet alley intended to be left open with common privilege of the same.

Also, a two story brick House and Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the above, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth 98 feet on the said four feet alley, with the common privileges of the same.

And also, all that Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the last described lot, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth on the north side 102 feet, thence running southward 11 feet 6 inches, thence further westward 12 feet, thence still further southward 14 feet, and thence by the Chapel ground 114 feet to Fourth street, with the common use of the said four feet alley leading into Prune street. The whole will be sold together if more agreeable to the purchaser.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 South Fourth street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

December 20. §

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

BEING encouraged by a number of gentlemen in the mercantile line, to undertake the publishing of a Price Current in this city, and they having engaged to give him every assistance in their power to render it accurate and useful,

PROPOSES TO PRINT BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Philadelphia Price Current,

And Market Day Advertiser.

To be published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, on the following conditions.

It will be printed on four pages quarto. It will contain the Prices Current (wholesale) at Philadelphia, with the duties on each article—The Prices Current at Boston, New-York, Charleston, and other parts of the United States, with the Prices Current at London, the West Indies and elsewhere as often as they can be had accurate and to be relied on. The rates of insurance—the price of stocks—course of exchange, &c. &c. Likewise a regular account of entries, inward and outward—with such marine and other intelligence as shall be thought useful and important—and the remainder of the paper will be appropriated to advertisements.

The price to subscribers within the city and liberties, to whom it will be delivered at their houses, will be Four Dollars per annum—Two dollars at the expiration of a month from its publication, and the remainder at the end of the year. Subscribers at a greater distance will have it sent them agreeable to their directions—to pay two dollars at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

The publication shall commence as soon as a sufficient number have subscribed to pay the expence of conducting it.

☞ It is from the advice and to gratify the wish of a number of mercantile gentlemen that the printer proposes publishing this Price Current in a quarto size in preference to any other. And it is proposed to embrace the Prices Current with such other matter as may be most material to send abroad in the first two pages—appropriating the other two to such matters as may be more immediately domestic, and to advertisements.

Subscriptions are received by said Humphries, at his Printing Office, No. 74, North Third-street, and Mr. Z. Poulson, jun. at his office in Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia library.

Philadelphia, April 14. stf

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built second hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glasses and blinds in the doors, with or without harness.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouse, Arch, below Sixth street, or the subscriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES'

april 2 *2aw3w

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Chesnut Street,

A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built second hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glasses and blinds in the doors, with or without harness.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouse, Arch, below Sixth street, or the subscriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES'

april 2 *2aw3w